

Series II
Subjects Files,
1916-1973

Box 13, Folder 2

Correspondence,
August 1942 -
December 1949

0411

COMMANDER TASK FORCE SIXTY-TWO
U.S.S. MC CAWLEY, Flagship,

S E C R E T

August 12th, 1942

My dear Admiral:

I am enclosing a summary of what I can reconstruct from the disastrous battle of SAVO ISLAND. It is difficult for me to understand how event could have occurred as they did, but it seems best to face facts. I believe some damage was done to the enemy; otherwise they would have renewed the attack that night or the following day. However, he may have been afraid that our carrier planes would be on hand to greet him.

I cannot tell you how grieved I am over the loss of the CANBERRA, and the death of Captain Getting and so many of his splendid officers and enlisted men. I presume you will issue directions concerning the disposal of Captain Getting's body.

The CANBERRA's wounded who require hospitalization, I propose to transfer to the SOLACE, unless you desire otherwise. After our ships are refueled, and when escorts can be had, I will send the CANBERRA survivors to Sidney in one of our transports, if you wish it. Possibly many of the wounded can be sent by the same means; the more seriously wounded can remain on the SOLACE until they are ready to be evacuated. I presume that one or more of our transports will be sent back to the States almost immediately with our own wounded and survivors who are not required in other vessels.

Immediately upon arrival I propose to ask that the WHITNEY, a destroyer tender, be sent over from BLEACHER to bet our wounded ships ready for the trip back to repair yards. Of course it may be possible that the repair ship, VESTAL (now enroute south) and the WHITNEY can make some of the necessary repairs; or that the work can be done in Sidney. These matters will have to be decided later.

I venture to guess that some of the destroyers now enroute to this area from Panama may replace the wounded destroyers in Squadron FOUR at an appropriate time.

On the evening of the 8th, I directed the JARVIS escorted by the SOUTHARD, to depart that same night through LENGU CHANNEL for ROSES. The SOUTHARD looked for the JARVIS most of the night and could not find her. From the report of the BLUE, the reason is apparent; the JARVIS went out to the westward instead of the eastward as directed. I am very much concerned about her safety, as she is practically cut in two.

DECLASSIFIED IAW DOD MEMO OF 3 MAY 1972, SUBJ:
DECLASSIFICATION OF WWII RECORDS

0412

The patrol planes have been asked to look for her but as yet we have no report. As her radio is out of commission, we are unlikely to know her fate for some days, unless she is sighted by our planes.

I wish to thank you most heartily for your splendid support in this past phase of our operations, and to express the sincere hope that we may continue the same association in succeeding phases. It would give me great pleasure if you would pass this same word on to the Captain and the ship's company of the AUSTRALIA.

Very sincerely,

R. K. TURNER.

Rear Admiral V.A.C. Crutchley, R.N.
H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA

0413

HC3/AS-1
Ser 9445
E-elm(10-22)

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
NEWPORT, R. I.

24 Sep 1945

To: Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations.

Via: Chief of Naval Personnel.

Subj: Jurisdiction over U.S. Naval War College.

1. From the time of its original founding in 1884, to the present time, jurisdiction over the Naval War College has changed several times. The reasons for these changes are not clear, and no record can be found of them; but reasons must have existed.

2. At first the College was placed under the Bureau of Navigation, but in 1889 it was placed directly under the newly created office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It remained there until 1901, when it was returned to the Bureau of Navigation, by G.O. No. 74, of 16 Dec. 1901.

3. The Navy Regulations of 1909 provide that the General Board shall coordinate the work of the Naval War College, and that same edition of the Regulations designates the President of the War College as a member of the General Board. It also states that the duties of the Bureau of Navigation include all that relates to the education of officers and men, including the Naval War College. By C.N.R. No. 6 of 18 Nov. 1909, jurisdiction over the college was transferred to the Aid for Operations.

4. The Navy Regulations of 1915 include the War College under the Division of Operations of the Fleet, include the President of the College as a member of the General Board, and prescribe that the General Board shall coordinate the work of the Naval War College. By C.N.R. No. 5, in 1915 the college was placed under the Chief of Naval Operations.

5. In accordance with C.N.R. No. 16 of 9 Oct. 1934, the War College was returned to the Bureau of Navigation. There is nothing to indicate the reason for this change, nor is there any record of when the President of the War College ceased to be a member of the General Board, though it is presumed it was at this same time. The October, 1943, number of the AMERICAN ARCHIVIST says regarding this return to BuNav: "By this time the college had become more of an educational institution than a planning organization."

6. In 1939, legislation was proposed "To promote the effectiveness and economy of the national defense of the U.S. ...", and a confidential tentative bill was prepared and referred to several senior Naval officers for comment. Admiral W. H. Standley, U.S.N.(Ret.), who had been Chief of Naval Operations in 1934, at the time of the transfer from OpNav to BuNav, in his comment stated: "The preparation and readiness of plans for the fleet's use in war neces-

0414

24 Sep 1945

Subj: Jurisdiction over U.S. Naval War College.

sarily includes the education of personnel in the Art of War. It would, therefore, appear that those sections dealing with the War College are within the scope of the duties of the Chief of Naval Operations." In commenting on the same proposed legislation, the then C-in-C, U.S. Fleet, Adm. C.C. Bloch, U.S.N., submitted an organization diagram, in which he placed the War College under the War Plans Division of the Office of Naval Operations.

7. Recent conversations with various senior naval officers reveal a practically unanimous opinion that the Naval War College should be under the direction of and in close contact with the highest command, namely, the Chief of Naval Operations.

8. The need for some central controlling agency, which will actively decide matters of policy regarding the War College course is indicated by the following recent occurrences. There have been recently received at the College from four different sources letters requesting or directing that the course cover certain ground. From the Office of Naval Communications there came a letter regarding the kind of instruction that office felt should be given in Communications; from the Office of Naval Intelligence a letter regarding instruction in intelligence matters; from C.N.O. a letter regarding instruction in New Weapon Development; and in the letter from Cominch approving the resumption of the normal eleven month course a paragraph was included regarding inclusion in the course the tactical and strategical effects of modern electronics equipment.

9. The decision as to what and how much of such widely diversified subjects, and many others as well, should be included in the Naval War College course, should be decided by some central policy-making office in the Navy Department, preferably in the Office of Naval Operations. It is unlikely that there will be included on the staff of the War College at any time officers with the necessary knowledge of the current situation and plans for the future, to enable them to decide such matters to the best advantage. The changes in weapons and their use, and the resulting changes in strategical and tactical concepts that have occurred during the recent war, require sweeping changes in the curriculum of the College from what it was in pre-war days, or even during the war, when its mission was somewhat different from its peacetime one. The close affinity between future plans for the use of the fleet in war and the education of the officers who will operate that fleet, as pointed out by Admiral Standley, is too important to be overlooked.

10. It is, therefore, recommended that the administration of the Naval War College be transferred from the Bureau of Naval Personnel to the Office of Naval Operations, and that an appropriate activity within that office be designated to maintain close supervision and control over the policy and course of study of the College. If, for reasons of fiscal or other administrative policy, it is desirable to retain administrative control in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, such a policy-making activity should be set up in the Office of Naval Operations, and close liaison should be maintained with it.

0415

24 Sep 1945

Subj: Jurisdiction over U.S. Naval War College.

11. It is further recommended that the President of the Naval War College be included in the membership of the General Board. By such membership he would be enabled to keep in close touch with the probable future policy of the Navy, and by frequent visits to Washington to attend meetings of the General Board he would be able to maintain personal contact with the officers in the Office of Naval Operations in charge of policy and planning. Experience shows that the maintenance of such personal contact is invaluable.

12. It is also recommended that the War College be inspected annually by a board representing the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Naval Personnel, and the Commanders in Chief of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

W. S. Pye
President, Naval War College

0416

COPY

Pers 41-hfm

End-1 on Naval War College Ltr
NCS/AS-1 Ser 9445 B-elm(10-22)
of 24 September 1945.

SEP 29 1945

From: The Chief of Naval Personnel
To: Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.
Subj: Jurisdiction over U. S. Naval War College

1. Forwarded.
2. The Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel considers that the Naval War College should remain under the administrative control of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, but that the Commander in Chief and Chief of Naval Operations should have primary interest and maintain close supervision over its mission, policy and course of study.
3. The Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel concurs in the recommendations of paragraphs eleven (11) and twelve (12).

/s/ L. E. Denfeld

0417

Captain Bates

COPY

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A5-1(NC)

Serial: 6705

15 OCT 1945

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To: President, Naval War College.
Subject: Jurisdiction over U. S. Naval War College.
Reference: (a) Pres. Naval War College Ltr. NC3/A5-1,
Serial 9445, E-elm(10-22), of 24 Sept.
1945.
Enclosure: (A) 1st End. to ref. (a) from BuPers to
Cominch & CNO, Pers 41-hfm, of 29
Sept. 1945.

1. Enclosure (A) is furnished the President of the Naval War College for his information.
2. The Chief of Naval Operations agrees in principle with reference (a) and will exercise that specialized or professional guidance needed by the Naval War College to perform its primary function.
3. In carrying out this intent close supervision over the mission, policy, and course of study of the college will be a duty of the Chief of Naval Operations. To assist the college in its functions all matters pertaining to curriculum, future plans, and war studies may be referred directly to the Chief of Naval Operations by the President of the Naval War College. Matters purely administrative, such as fiscal, logistic support, and personnel will be handled by the Chief of Naval Personnel.
4. The Chief of Naval Operations does not concur in that portion of paragraph eleven (11) of reference (a) wherein it is recommended that the President of the Naval War College be included in the membership of the General Board.
5. Paragraph twelve (12) of reference (a) is considered as a very practical suggestion and will be given every consideration.

0418

A5-1(BC)

Serial: 6705

15 OCT 1945

Subject: Jurisdiction over U. S. Naval War College.

The Chief of Naval Operations is now considering the desirability of requesting the services of a top research man who will take an active part in post war Naval research to serve on the annual inspection board when and if appointed. Your comments are requested as to the advisability of such an arrangement.

/s/ E. J. KING

Copy to

Supers

0419

7 April 1947

Dear Ralph:-

I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, our preliminary analysis of the Battle of the Coral Sea. The material being forwarded to you consists of one copy of the analysis of the action and seven (7) diagrams of movements of forces, etc.

I do not desire to publish this analysis to the Fleet until you have had an opportunity to read it and, from the background of your long experience, to make any comments concerning it.

Upon the receipt of your comments, I will study them and will make any necessary adjustments.

In view of the fact that certain members of my analysis staff will be detached presently, I should like to obtain your comments by 7 May.

It was wonderful to see you up here some time ago. I trust that both you and Mrs. Parker will honor Mrs. Spruance and myself by appearing soon again.

With warmest personal regards, I am, as ever,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Spruance
Admiral, U.S.N.

Captain R.C.Parker, U.S.N. (Ret.)
Office of Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
Washington, D.C.

0420

7 April 1947

Dear Jack:

I am forwarding to you via separate cover, our preliminary analysis of the Battle of the Coral Sea. The material being forwarded to you consists of one copy of the analysis of the action and seven (7) diagrams of the movements of forces, etc.

I do not desire to publish this analysis to the Fleet until you have had an opportunity to read it yourself, and to make any comment you may care to make concerning it.

Upon the receipt of your comments, I will study them, and will make any necessary adjustments.

In view of the fact that my staff, which has conducted this analysis is being, in a large part, detached, I should appreciate receiving your comments by 7 May.

I hope that you are enjoying your well-earned rest. With warmest personal regards, I am, as ever,

Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Spruance
Admiral, U.S.N.

Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, U.S.N. (Ret.)
Araby
La Plata, Maryland

0421

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

18 Apr 1949

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To : President, Naval War College.

Subject: Evaluation and Study of the Battles of
World War II in Which the Naval Service
Participated.

Reference: (a) CNO Serial 0331P34 of 24 May 1946.

1. Under the directive established in reference (a), it is understood that the Naval War College is now engaged in an analysis of the Battle of SAVO ISLAND.

2. Upon the completion of the current project, it is desired that the next study undertaken be the Battle for LEYTE GULF, including the Battle of SURIGAO STRAIT, the Battle off SAMAR and the Battle of Cape Engano (Battle EAST of LUZON).

3. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency will be requested by separate correspondence to furnish pertinent translations of interrogations from enemy sources as well as such translations of enemy documents and manuscript as the President, Naval War College, may solicit, and which are available to the Central Intelligence Agency.

R.P. BRISCOE
BY DIRECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

~~confidential~~

*(a true copy held in Archives
in file marked "Leyte Gulf")*

0422

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Op-322E/mjc
L11-1/EP37
Serial 02294P32

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~29 April 1949~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Chief of Naval Operations (Director of Naval Intell.)
To : The Director, Central Intelligence Agency.
Subject: Translations of Subject Matter Pertaining to the
Battle for LEYTE GULF (October 1944), request for.
Reference: (a) CNO Conf. Serial 0318P34 to the Director
Central Intelligence Agency, dated 18 April 1949.
1. Reference (a) was returned to this office by CIA for
comment and recommendation.
2. Approval of Reference (a) by CIA is recommended.

E. G. FILLINWIDER
By direction.

cc: President, Naval War College
Op-345

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

(a true copy held in file marked "Leyte Gulf")

0423

20 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR PLANS OFFICER:

I have studied the proposed War College Staff Organization and I do not feel that it is an improvement on the present organization. I do not like the Title, Assistant Chief of Staff, in any case. I prefer the present organization with its titles of "Heads of Departments" over this proposed organization.

I find it very difficult to accept the title, "Assistant Chiefs of Staff for Education and for Plans." If one is necessary for Education, I would consider that his position should be of the utmost priority and that no other Head of Department should be on the same level. In such case it would appear as if the actual Head of Education should be the Chief of Staff himself. As regards Plans I think that Plans belongs where it is in the present organization.

Perhaps it is the fault of the diagram but I also find it difficult to accept the location of Strategy and Tactics at the end of a long Command line. In my mind, Strategy and Tactics is the sine qua non for the War College and therefore should also have high priority. It seems to me that the only reason for having Plans, or Administration, or Libraries, or Lecture Courses, is to further the basic idea of the War College, which is, of course, to improve the professional judgment of the students as well as of the Staff, along the lines of Strategy and Tactics and Logistics.

I therefore suggest that we retain most Heads of Departments as at present organized. I think possibly that the title, "Intelligence", is a bad one and we might well consider replacing it with some other title more indicative of its position in the War College scheme.

I think there is a place for a Department of Analysis. I know that at the time this section was organized the thought was advanced that it might be one of the largest sections in the College. The idea was that it would be charged with the solution not only of War College problems inherent in the operations conducted on the Maneuver Board, (although I did not favor this as it appeared to impinge on the field of the Head of Department of Strategy and Tactics) but also with problems submitted by the Chief of Naval Operations and other Bureaus of the Navy for evaluation. Unfortunately, owing to the very limited Staff at present available, and owing to the necessity for solving the problems inherent in the analysis of World War II, no time has been available to work on problems. It is a strange circumstance, but it is nevertheless a fact, that officers working on the analysis of these battles should not be given extraneous duties, unless highly important, because it only takes a matter of days to break the entire continuity of the investigating officer's thought. This is not only my opinion, but it is the opinion of every officer who has served in this section. It was the opinion also of Admiral Spruance who discovered its truth when he tried to analyze Midway for a speech in Boston or Providence.

0424

I am concerned about the Chair of History. Perhaps under Plans is a good place for it but it might be well to place this also under the Chief of Staff.

RICHARD W. BATES
Captain, USN
Head of the Department of Analysis

WLB:ca

0425

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

COPY

Op-322H/mjc
L11-1/KF37
Serial 02297P32

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

29 April 1949

From: Chief of Naval Operations (Director of Naval Intelligence).
To : President, Naval War College.
Subject: Translations of Subject Matter Pertaining to the Battle for LEXTE GULF (October 1944), request for.
Reference: (a) CNO Conf. Serial 0318P34 to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated 18 April 1949.
(b) OPNAV 49-52, Navy Department Bulletin, dated 31 January 1949.

1. The Office of Naval Intelligence has been informed by CIA that the translations requested in Reference (a) are few in number in that little translation of this material has been attempted. The translation service of CIA is available on a very limited basis. CIA has requested that not more than two officers be nominated to conduct this liaison.

2. It is requested that President, Naval War College, designate the liaison officers by letter to ONI.

E. G. FULLINWIDER
By direction.

cc: CIA
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(a true copy held in Archives in file marked "Lexte Gulf")

UNCLASSIFIED

0426

ORGANIZATION
Department of Analysis

MISSION

To evaluate the major naval battles of World War II and to solve special problems as assigned, in order to assist in improving the understanding of the student officers of the fundamental considerations involved in the science and art of naval warfare.

LOCATION

The analytical department is located in the basement of Mahan Hall, under the library, and occupies rooms N-12 and N-17.

ORGANIZATION

1. The Department of Analysis is divided into sections. These are:

(a) Section for Evaluation of major naval battles of World War II.

(b) Section for Solution of Special Problems as assigned.

2. Composition.

1. One head of department.

(a) For evaluation

2 Captains (one general line, one aviation line)

2 Commanders (one aviation line, one submarine line)

(b) For Special Problems.

1 Captain (general line)

0427

3. Relations with other Naval War College Departments.

The Department of Analysis will be closely coordinated with the other departments of the Naval War College, in order to afford maximum participation in the broader phases of the Naval War College.

4. Relations with other military and naval Educational Institutions.

There will be complete interchange of analytical information between this college and other Military and Naval Educational Institutions in conformity with the policies of the Naval War College.

ADMINISTRATION

(1) No civilian personnel are attached to the Department of Analysis. All requests for civilian assistance will be made by the Head of the Department to the Secretary, Naval War College. For the present, all of the civilian staff of the Archives are available for duty in this Department without further reference to the Secretary.

(2) Enlisted personnel will be assigned from time to time by the Secretary. Requests for such assistance will also be made to the Secretary by the Head of Department.

FUNCTIONS OF SECTIONS

(1) The section for evaluation of the major naval Battles of World War II is divided into two units. These units are assigned duties as follows:

(a) Unit A--Evaluate the battle next to be published.

0428

One Captain will evaluate the Japanese side; the other Captain will evaluate the American or allied side.

- (b) Unit B--Evaluate the battle next to be published after that above. One Commander will evaluate the Japanese side; the other Commander will evaluate the American or allied side.
- (c) The Head of Department will prepare the final report compiled by Unit A.
- (d) The evaluation done by Unit B will be turned over to Unit A for re-analysis and final evaluation before presenting the material to the Head of Department.

(2) There is one section for the Solution of Special Problems. This section will be responsible for special problems as assigned to it by the Head of Department.

(3) On occasions, additions assistance will be required. This assistance will be requested from the Chief of Staff by the Head of Department.

May 1947 (about)

DEPARTMENT OF ANALYSIS

This department was organized in order to comply with CNO's letter 0331P34 of 24 May 1946 which directed that the Naval War College analyze the major naval battles of World War II. Since that time, owing to the shortage of personnel and the reorganization, additional duties have been placed upon the analytical section. Among these are:

- (a) Perform duty as a board for special problems referred to the College.
- (b) Analyze and comment on Fleet publications referred for that purpose.
- (c) Conduct research on special matters as ordered.
- (d) Evaluate the effect of new weapons existing and in development upon the conduct of naval warfare.

It is expected that the Department of Analysis will contribute its full share to the improvement of the professional judgment not only of the students of the War College but also of the officers of the Fleet. For the analyses of the naval battles of World War II are highly critical and evaluate primarily from the viewpoint of the Commander, the various situations as they develop from day to day and from hour to hour throughout each action and develop battle lessons from them. These analyses are based on the latest information from both the Japanese and the American viewpoint and, therefore, are authoritative. The officers at sea can, by studying

0430

them, learn much about the mental processes which guide Commanders in battle and can, by self-analysis, improve themselves greatly in the art of war.

The Department of Analysis also, thru the additional duties assigned, contributes its experience not only to matters concerned with the War College alone, but also to the Navy and even to the Nation.

An analysis of personnel requirements for this department indicates that six officers and two secretaries are necessary as a minimum to perform adequately the above functions. At the present time, no civilian personnel are assigned to this department, and it has been necessary to stagger along by using the personnel attached to the Archives and by obtaining temporary use of two yeomen, who are at present, generally employed in indexing the microfilms made of war diaries and action reports, and searching thru them and the printed action reports for information pertinent to the analysis of the major naval battles.

There is at present, a shortage of two officers--one Captain to assist in items (a), (b), (c), and (d) above; the other to assist in analyzing the battles.

The shortage of officers, and the necessity for borrowing civilian personnel from the Archives, as well as from other departments, has slowed down the analysis work and has, at the same time, slowed down the Archives.

From the above, it can be seen that the Department of Analysis

0431

is operating under severe handicaps. This is being done because the President of the College, realizing the shortage of funds, has cut all departments to rock bottom. It should be apparent that the College cannot stand further personnel cuts--in fact, insofar as the Department of Analysis is concerned, there should be assigned now the additional personnel indicated as necessary if the basic assignments are to be completed within reasonable time.

R. W. Bates
Captain, USN

0432

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - COPY

12 May 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Via: Director, Office of Naval Intelligence (OP3222H2C2)

SUBJECT: Translations of Subject Matter Pertaining to the Battle for Leyte Gulf (October 1944) request for.

REFERENCE(S): (a) CNO (DNI) letter to CIA, file OP322H/mjc, L11-1/EF37, Serial 02294P32, same subject.

(b) CNO letter to CIA, file No. OP-345-tr, (SC) AS-3, Serial 0318734, dated 18 April 1949, same subject.

(c) USSBS (Pacific) Naval Analysis Division publication "The Campaigns of the Pacific War", printed USGPO, 1946 (unclassified).

1. In reply to reference (a), which asked for CIA approval of reference (b), this Agency is pleased to inform the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations that the files and facilities of CIA relating to the subject of the Battle for Leyte Gulf will be available to those liaison officers nominated by the President of the National War College.

2. The vast majority of translations of enemy interrogations and interviews, and the translations of enemy documents and manuscripts on the subject, are retained in the files of the War Records Office, National Archives, much of that data having been collected by the United States Strategic Bombing Survey. For this reason, it is believed that National Archives will prove the more productive source of the information desired by the Naval War College.

3. Reference (c) contains, on page 290, a rather complete bibliography for material of the type desired. A description of the Battle for Leyte Gulf commences on page 283.

UNCLASSIFIED

JAMES M. ANDREWS
Assistant Director
Office of Collection and Dissemination

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*(true copy held in
Archives in file
marked "Leyte Gulf")*

Encl (A)

0433

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Op-322H/ad
Lil-1/EP37
Serial 0164P32

CONFIDENTIAL

23 May 1949

From: Chief of Naval Operations.
To : (Director of Naval Intelligence).
Subject: Translations of Subject Matter Pertaining
to the Battle for Leyte Gulf (October 1944)
request for.
Enclosure: (A) Copy of CIA Memo of 12 May 1949, same
subject.
1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded herewith for information.

R.H. RODGERS,
By direction.

*A true copy held in Archives
in full marked "Leyte Gulf"*

0434

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
NEWPORT, R.I.

COPY

P:elm
NC3/086
22 Nov 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

From: President, Naval War College
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: Evaluation and Study of the Battles of World War II in
which the Naval Service Participated

Ref: (a) CNO ltr Op-345-tr (SC)AS-3 ser 0319P34 of 18 Apr 1949
(b) CNO ltr Op-322H/mjc L11-1/EF37 ser 02297P32 of 29 Apr 1949

1. The analysis of the Battle of Savo Island is about completed and the question arises as to the feasibility of undertaking the analysis of the Battle of Leyte Gulf at this time in view of reference(b), the first paragraph of which is quoted herewith:

"The Office of Naval Intelligence has been informed by CIA that the translations requested in Reference (a) are few in number in that little translation of this material has been attempted. The translation service of CIA is available on a very limited basis. CIA has requested that not more than two officers be nominated to conduct this liaison."

2. Until all necessary records and translations can be made available as needed, it does not seem practicable to undertake the analysis.

3. I consider that the Leyte Gulf Battle analysis is important. It will be of great value to the Navy and to our records of the great battles of World War II. Also, it should be undertaken as soon as the necessary data are available.

4. In view of the above, the desires of the Chief of Naval Operations are requested in the matter.

5. If the answer is to go ahead with the project, I will request that Commodore R. W. Bates, U.S.N. (Ret), who has done such an excellent job in preparing the other analyses, be retained on active duty to write the Leyte Gulf analysis.

*(A true copy held in Archives
in file marked "Leyte Gulf")*

D. B. BEARY

CONFIDENTIAL

0435

Op-553 B/ers, A7-4/P11-1, Serial 313 P553, 24 May 1949

ACTION: ALL SHIPS AND STATIONS

(Ref.: (a) SecNav ltr. Op-553B/mga, QB-577/A3-1, serial 97P553, of 30 Mar. 1949; N. D. Bul. of 31 Mar. 1949, 49-196.

(b) CNO ltr. Op-55P/md, A7-4, serial 245P55P, of 9 Aug. 1948.

(c) CNO ltr. Op-553/md, QB(577)/A9, serial 160P553, of 15 Dec. 1943.)

(Enc.: (A) Addresses of Army, Navy, and Air Force film representatives.

(B) Sample of letter of request with enclosure of pts. I and II showing production outline and production analysis.

(C) Definitions of film priorities, of 15 Apr. 1949.

(D) Definitions of film categories, of 15 Apr. 1949.)

1. Reference (a) reestablished the Navy Film Production Board of Review as a CNO function, and outlined the organization and duties of this board. Reference (b) authorized the Bureau of Aeronautics to procure up to 10 industrial or commercial films that could be used for training without reference to the Navy Film Production Board of Review. Reference (b) is hereby canceled. Reference (c) discussed changes and delays in production of training film, and the importance of assigning a well-qualified technical adviser. Reference (c) remains in effect, and the importance of assigning a competent technical adviser is reaffirmed.

2. The Navy Film Production Board of Review is charged with the responsibility of reviewing and evaluating all training-film and motion-picture projects requested for production, approved for production, in production, or revision of existing films, and is authorized to approve, veto, or discontinue any such project. The purpose of this letter is to summarize all essential information concerning the preparation and submission of requests for training-film productions for the guidance of the Navy and Marine Corps. The information contained in this letter may not be of immediate interest to all ships and stations; however, it is promulgated in order that it may be available to those who require its use.

3. Training films are defined as 16-mm. or 35-mm. motion pictures, 35-mm. film strip, sound or silent, black-and-white or color, which are used in the training, indoctrination, orientation, and morale building of officer, enlisted, and civilian personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps, afloat and ashore. A public-information motion picture is defined as a motion picture which is released to acquaint the public with the activities of the Navy and Marine Corps. Other detailed definitions of training-film and motion-picture categories may be found in enclosure (D). Above-mentioned two types of film always require approval by the board.

4. The production of a motion-picture photographic technical report, which is required for local projects' evaluation or to illustrate a report on research, test, or other technical project, does not require prior approval by the Navy Film Production Board of Review. However, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Bureau of Aeronautics are to be advised when such films are produced, and of the subject matter of said film. In cases where the motion-picture photographic technical report is later judged to be suitable for distribution to other activities, and the production of five or more prints is required, board approval must be obtained.

5. Prints of commercially available educational or documentary motion pictures (that is, films that have been produced by a commercial or industrial concern without service sponsorship) which may be required for use in connection with Navy training, indoctrination, or safety programs should be requested from the Bureau of Naval Personnel (Training Aids Division). If the over-all distribution requirements for a film of this type is five or more prints, procurement action must be approved by the Film Production Board of Review.

6. Requests for film productions originated by fleet units and shore commands will be submitted via the appropriate chain of command to the cognizant bureau or office.

The cognizant bureau or office will evaluate the request and, if appropriate, present it to the board for action. Bureaus and offices forwarding a film request to the board will include a written statement that the subject film has been cleared with the Departments of the Army and Air Force, and will state whether the Army and Air Force desire to participate as a joint project. Enclosure (A) gives the telephone numbers and addresses of Army and Air Force offices to contact for this clearance.

7. Requests for film productions should be prepared similar to enclosure (B) and contain the following information:

- a. The general purpose and specific objective of the film.
- b. Security classification.
- c. Type of film desired (color or black-and-white).
- d. Audiences for which the film is intended.
- e. The availability and names of technical advisers.
- f. Recommended location or production.

8. If desired, direct correspondence or consultation by the requesting authority with the Commanding Officer, Naval Photographic Center, Naval Air Station, Anacostia, Washington D. C., may be utilized in the preparation of production outlines and letters of request. West-coast activities may obtain similar information and assistance in preparation of new film requests from the Officer in Charge, Navy Motion Picture Office, 6305 Yucca Street, Hollywood, California.

9. All bureaus and offices should take extreme care in appointing a technical adviser. The technical adviser must be technically qualified, and must be able to devote adequate time to the project on location or at the contractor's studio to insure that the training film is produced technically correct. The final approval and acceptance of films are the responsibility of the requesting authority. In accordance with references (a) and (c) the requesting authority is required to provide the necessary travel and temporary-additional-duty funds.

10. The procurement of training films, motion-picture photographic reports, release prints, and related services and material pertaining to productions approved by the Navy Film Production Board of Review is the responsibility of the Bureau of Aeronautics. The majority of Navy training films are produced by commercial studios under Navy contract. Under the management control of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the Naval Photographic Center is responsible for administering the training-film and motion-picture production program for all projects approved by the Navy Film Production Board of Review.

11. Enclosure (C), which is the guide used for the determination of film priorities, and enclosure (D), which outlines the various types of film categories covered by this letter, are enclosed herewith for information.

12. The Bureau of Naval Personnel (Director, Training Division) has the responsibility for administering the film-print distribution program to the Naval Establishment and the establishment of distribution requirements with the Bureau of Aeronautics. The Bureau of Naval Personnel allocates film prints to Navy and Marine Corps film libraries, which are maintained for distribution of prints to using activities. Normally, Navy and Marine Corps aviation activities should obtain their films from the nearest aviation training-film library. Other Navy and Marine Corps activities should obtain film from the appropriate naval district or Marine Corps library. Bureaus or offices in the Navy Department should address film-print requests to the Bureau of Naval Personnel (Director, Training Division). The "Catalog of U. S. Navy and Marine Corps Training Films" (Restricted), NavAer 00-80-V-69, with supplements, is available through the same channels. This catalog lists the films which have been produced and which are in circulation, along with other pertinent information.—OpNav. C. T. Diggins.

Enclosure (A)

ADDRESSES OF ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE FILM REPRESENTATIVES
CORRESPONDENCE TO U. S. NAVY TELEPHONE INQUIRIES TO U. S. NAVY

Chief of Naval Operations
Department of the Navy
Attn. DCNO (Logistics)
Washington 25, D. C.

Head of Naval Photography (OP-553)
Navy Department, Room 2945
Code 141, extension 3723

CORRESPONDENCE TO U. S. ARMY

TELEPHONE INQUIRIES TO U. S. ARMY

Chief of Staff, U. S. Army
Attn. Director of Logistics Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer
Chief, Army Pictorial Service Division
Pentagon Building, Room 5A-1058
Code 131, extension 73520

CORRESPONDENCE TO U. S. AIR FORCE

TELEPHONE INQUIRIES TO U. S. AIR FORCE

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
Department of the Air Force
Attn. Director of Training & Requirements
Washington 25, D. C.

Chief, Reconnaissance & Photography Branch
Pentagon Building, Room 3E-1073
Code 131, extension 72734

For other general information relating to films, the following offices may be contacted:

NAVY: Naval Photographic Center
Naval Air Station, Anacostia
Washington 25, D. C.
Head, Training Films Division
Code 134, extensions 280 or 401

ARMY: Army Pictorial Service Division
Chief, Motion Picture Section
Pentagon Building, Room 5B-1075
Code 131, extension 71248

AIR FORCE: Reconnaissance & Photography Branch
Chief, Motion Picture Section
Pentagon Building, Room 3E-131
Code 131, extension 72671

Enclosure (B)

SAMPLE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 April 1949

To: Chief of Naval Operations.
Attn. Chairman, Navy Film Production Board of Review.
Subject: Production of Training Film—"Damage Control, Methods of Unwatering Flooded Compartments"—Request for.

Enclosure: (A) Production Outline.

1. It is requested that two nonclassified training motion-picture films on the general subject of damage control be produced as outlined in enclosure (A).

2. The subtitle of the proposed film will be "Methods of Unwatering Flooded Compartments." Part I will deal with the problem of removing flooded waters within the ship's hull; part II will deal with types of pumps, operation and methods of using this equipment. Each part will be 15 minutes in length. No films have been previously produced on these specific aspects of damage control.

3. The audience for the above requested film is primarily officer and enlisted personnel

concerned with damage control, particularly PCO's and others attending a damage-control training center. It is estimated that 100 prints will be required.

4. Cdr. T. W. McConville, Damage Control Branch, Bureau of Ships, and the CO, Damage Control Training Center, Philadelphia, will serve in the capacity of technical advisers through production. The photography may be obtained at the DCTC, Philadelphia.

5. This request has been coordinated with other interested bureaus in the Navy Department and has been cleared with the Army and Air Force, which have indicated in writing that they are not interested in making this a joint production project. However, both services indicated that they are interested in viewing the completed picture for possible use. They will not provide technical advisers during production.

Ass't. Chief of Bureau of Administration
By direction
Chief of Bureau

PRODUCTION OUTLINE

PART ONE—INITIAL RESEARCH

- I. Film index number
- II. Series title: Damage Control—Methods of Unwatering Flooded Compartments
- III. Classification: Nonclassified
- IV. Requested by: Bureau of Ships
- V. Approved by: Board of Review..... (date)
- VI. Type of film desired: Instructional
- VII. The audiences:
 - A. For whom is the training film to be designed?
 1. Joint interest to Armed Forces: 2. Navy interest only: Enlisted personnel and officers concerned with damage control
 - B. What is the existing or proposed training program?

Existing: Methods are taught by class demonstrations and use of BuShips Manual chapters 88 and 93 for technical information.

Proposed: All PCO's must attend a damage-control training center. It is proposed that all merchant-marine officers will have to pass a course in damage control before receiving their licenses or promotion.
 - C. What is the status of the audience in relation to the problem?

The audience is previously uninformed on this subject before entering a damage-control training center.
 - D. Available film which deal with this or closely related subjects?

Existing damage-control series, but no film on this particular phase of damage control.
 - E. Where will it be used?

Service schools, indoctrination schools, forces afloat, NROTC's, NRTC's, merchant-marine schools.
 - F. Number of prints required to serve audience?

Estimated 100 prints to serve all Bureau of Ships activities.
- VIII. General objectives:

To illustrate the proper methods of removing flooded waters from hulls of ships.
- IX. Specific objective:

Use and operation of the various types of standard Navy portable pumps.
- X. Film content:
 1. Illustrate the problem of removing flooded waters within the ship's hull.

2. The means which are provided by the Navy to combat this problem. (Types of pumps). Instructions in the methods of using this equipment, and also to demonstrate their operation.

PART TWO—PRODUCTION ANALYSIS

- I. Medium:
Sound-motion
Black-and-white (color)
16-mm. release (35-mm.)
- II. Length: 30 minutes in length (two parts—15 min. each).
- III. Camera Techniques:
Live photography: 85%
Animation: 15%
- IV. Sound techniques:
Off-stage commentary: 100%
Music under main and end titles
- V. Materials, services, and personnel to be supplied:
By the Navy: Technical advice and all personnel and equipment to be photographed.
By the producer: The services of a script writer and all personnel and facilities to produce the film.
- VI. Locations for production: Damage Control Training Center, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Naval Shipyard
- VII. Cognizant personnel:
Technical adviser: Cdr. T. W. McConville, Room 4433, X2566, Bureau of Ships
Commanding Officer, Damage Control Training Center, Philadelphia
Requesting Authority: Code 258, Bureau of Ships.

Enclosure (C)

DEFINITIONS OF FILM PRIORITIES, 15 APRIL 1949

- Priority 1: Production designed to meet urgent requirements in connection with naval operations, such as fleet operations, task-force projects, new tactics and doctrine, and shore training of comparable importance. These projects may require completion within approximately 9-months production time and serve their purpose only if produced on an uninterrupted basis, employing overtime, if necessary, and taking precedence over all other work.
- Priority 2: Productions which will serve an immediate need in the handling of current situations, such as shipboard training, aviation training, recruiting, tactical studies, instructor training, and new weapons and developments. These productions may require completion with approximately 12 months and may not employ overtime.
- Priority 3: Productions which will serve a routine purpose in the operation of the Naval Establishment, such as projects dealing with historical studies, foreign-language versions of Navy films, civilian-personnel training, revisions of existing films, and all remaining productions which are desirable but not vital in terms of current importance and urgency. One year or possibly longer allowed for completion of films in this category.

Enclosure (D)

DEFINITIONS OF FILM CATEGORIES, 15 APRIL 1949

- I. TRAINING FILM—The term "training film" is used to describe all films produced primarily for the purpose of imparting knowledge, forming attitudes, or demonstrating skills, to aid the Navy's training, education, and information program.

The training film may be one of five types, according to the production techniques or medium selected:

1. **GENERAL-INTEREST MOTION PICTURE.**—A planned sequence of action scenes consisting of live action (either photographed to specifications or selected from stock library) and of animation (technical or cartoon). It may be silent or sound. The sound-motion picture may have voice, music, and sound effects. It may be black-and-white or color. Production costs are highest for this type of film.
2. **PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT.**—The photographic report is a motion picture (sound or silent, black-and-white or color) produced primarily for the purpose of providing general professional information to personnel within the Naval Establishment. The photographic report incorporates no animation but may include scenes of still art work, maps, etc. The photography is taken without a script and the script written to fit the photography. Retakes are not permitted, and photographic perfection is not to be expected. (An example of photographic report would be a film on an expedition into polar regions during which cameramen photograph events as they happen. After the expedition, the script is written to the footage obtained and film assembled accordingly). Production costs average about one-half that of a training motion picture.
3. **FILMAGRAPH.**—A planned sequence of still pictures or still art frames on 16-mm. film with sound on the film. Simple low-cost types of animation may be used and stock library scenes may be incorporated. Optical (such as fades, dissolves, etc.) may be incorporated. The film may be black-and-white or color. Motion-picture photography (except for stock scenes) is not to be included. Production costs are comparable to that of photographic report for this type of film.
4. **FILMSTRIP.**—A planned sequence of still pictures and of still art renderings on 35-mm. film, either black-and-white or color. It may be silent with captions on each frame, or it may be sound, with the sound on an accompanying recording. Production costs are lowest for this type of film.
5. **REVISIONS.**—Revisions of films in all categories will be handled as new projects and will be justified and submitted to the board for approval in the same manner as other categories of film projects.

II. PUBLIC-INFORMATION MOTION PICTURE—A Navy motion picture for public-information release may be a 16-mm. or 35-mm. black-and-white or color film, which is contracted for or produced by the Navy for release to acquaint the public with the activities of the Navy and Marine Corps.

The Navy Film Production Board of Review considers a "film project" as being one of 20 minutes in length (or less). Request for a film of 20 minutes to 40 minutes is considered to be "two films." Each additional 20-minute increment is considered to be an additional film.

C
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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Op-345B/aa
AS-3
Ser 01047P34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7 - Dec 1949

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To : President, Naval War College

Subj: Evaluation and Study of the Battles of World War II
in which the Naval Service Participated

Ref: (a) CNO conf ltr ser 0319P34 dtd 18 Apr 1949
(b) CNO conf ltr ser 02297P32 dated 29 Apr 1949
(c) President, NWC ltr NC3/086 of 22 Nov 1949

1. By reference (a) CNO expressed the desire that the next study to be undertaken in subject series be the Battle of Leyte Gulf. By reference (b) the President, Naval War College was advised that very few translations of applicable material were available in the files of the Central Intelligence Agency. Reference (c) stated that it did not appear practicable to undertake the requested analysis until all necessary records and translations were available, and requested the desires of the Chief of Naval Operations in this matter.

2. The Chief of Naval Operations concurs with the President, Naval War College that the Leyte Gulf analysis is important, and desires that the President, Naval War College pursue this matter as requested in reference (a). It is believed that the intended writer of this study should determine, if he has not already done so, the material now available in the Central Intelligence Agency and what additional information should be translated. The Office of Naval Intelligence has agreed to assist such officer in his contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency.

3. Accordingly, if Commodore Bates is to be retained for this purpose, it is suggested that he contact the Chief of Naval Intelligence (Op-322H) at an early date, in order that the necessary liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency can be arranged.

Copy to
Op-322H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*(A true copy held in
Archives in file of
marked "Leyte Gulf")*

184 R. P. BASSON
by direction
UNCLASSIFIED

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